

B. R. T. STRIKE POSTPONED ON Hylan Letter

Mayor Tells Union Garrison Will Treat With Committee of Employees.

APPEAL SENT WILSON Sentiment Against Going Out Seems Stronger Among Employees.

WOMEN FORM BIG FACTOR Few Conductresses Join the Union and All Oppose Leaving Good Jobs.

A strike on the B. R. T. has been postponed for twenty-four hours at least, and, though the union leaders and Lindley M. Garrison, receiver in charge of the road, are no nearer agreement than they were yesterday, there were many indications during the day that if a strike is called it will not meet with anything like unanimous support among the employees. The officials of the road announced they were ready to continue operation and full police plans were made to give protection to the cars and passengers.

A mass meeting of unionized employees in Arcadia Hall last night voted to send a special committee of sixteen to call on the receiver of the road at 10 o'clock this morning in a final effort to reach an agreement. But the meeting of last night was an executive meeting of the union, the committee of sixteen is a union committee, and Mr. Garrison persists in his attitude that he will not meet a union committee but only one representing all the employees of the road.

A strike was averted last night, according to P. J. O'Brien, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, only by the receipt of a letter from Mayor Hylan in which the Mayor said that Mr. Garrison would receive a committee of employees and in which he urged the men to make this further effort.

Those who attended the meeting in Arcadia Hall, however, the Mayor's letter, "We have a letter from the executive head of our great city," he said, "We cannot afford to ignore it. In fact, we must not ignore it. We want the people with us, and if we call a strike to-night we will not be keeping faith with the public."

He then moved for the selection of the committee to wait upon Mr. Garrison. It was at first decided to appoint two persons from each of the departments affected on this committee. Later it was made a committee of sixteen. The committee is endowed with power itself to call a strike if it fails to reach a method of agreement with Mr. Garrison to-day, but has provided that it will take no such action without reference to another mass meeting to-night. It will not call a strike unless it has the union employees solidly back of it.

The letter from Mayor Hylan was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I am enclosing herewith a letter received from Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the B. R. T., in answer to the letter which I dated April 8, requesting Mr. Garrison as Federal representative, operating the Brooklyn Rapid Transit line, to meet with you, as a committee representing the employees of that system.

"You will no doubt note that in Mr. Garrison's letter he states you never requested a conference with me, and that he never refused to see you.

"From Mr. Garrison's letter it would appear he is willing to meet with any employees of the system, and that it would be agreeable to him to discuss the working conditions of the employees of that system. Very truly yours,

"JOHN F. Hylan, Mayor."

It was also revealed at last night's meeting that the national officials of the Amalgamated had appealed to President Wilson to intervene against a strike through the War Labor Board or some other federal agency. P. J. O'Brien, repudiated the meeting a cable sent yesterday to President Wilson by James Vanhey, general counsel of the Amalgamated. It was in part as follows:

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"Every person at the meeting wanted to strike," he said, "and the committee and I had a hell of a time holding them back. I have just been informed that the signal men voted one hundred per cent to strike if necessary. If a strike is called the Amalgamated and the signal men will unite and no settlement will be agreed upon unless satisfactory to both."

It was close to 9 o'clock when the meeting was convened and the union

BURKE HIRED BY THOMPSON, PROBERS TOLD

Says Senator Never Paid Him, Though, for Acting as Emissary.

LARGE LOANS SOUGHT J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Others Sounded on Water Power Merger.

BRADY MAKES DENIAL Thomas Also Brands as False Niagara Man's Charge of Slush Fund.

Special Despatch to The Sun. ALBANY, April 14.—Nicholas P. Brady, president of the New York Edison Company and director in several traction companies, and Charles G. M. Thomas, treasurer of the Consolidated Gas Company, were the principal witnesses to-day before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating Senator George F. Thompson's story of a \$500,000 bribery fund to help along the Carson-Martin bill authorizing an increase in the traction fares. Both men denied that there was any truth in Senator Thompson's story, and declared that they knew nothing of any fund for influencing legislation in Albany.

Richard H. Burke when he went on the witness stand asserted he had been an employee of the Thompson committee that had investigated the Public Service Commission, Senator Thompson had testified that he thought, during the hearing of his committee, that Burke was employed by the Consolidated Gas Company, but Burke calmly told the Judiciary Committee that regardless of what the Senator thought he was in the employ of Thompson and the Thompson committee.

"What were you paid?" asked Senator Burdick.

"I am still to be paid," replied Burke. "Senator Thompson said to me: 'Burke, you are a special agent. I'll put in a bill to the committee and see that you get paid.' I'm still waiting."

Burke said he had never sent a bill for his services to the committee. Burke's testimony furnished some life to the session of the investigators, which otherwise was rather solemn and quiet. Burke gave the spectators several hearty laughs, particularly when he said that Senator Thompson came to him one day and said:

"Burke, I'm going to New York to see Red Mike."

"Who?" asked Burke.

"Mayor Hylan," Burke said. Thompson replied.

Burke also gave the hearers a little thrill when he charged that Senator Thompson burned certain letters belonging to Theodore P. Shonta, head of the Interborough, which he said had been taken by Mrs. Shonta and her daughter, the Duchess de Chaulons. Burke said he was not curious enough at the time to ask that the letters contained, but that later Senator Thompson told him they contained an attack on James B. Brady, head of a car company.

He meant Diamond Jim.

"I cannot recall the name of the car company," he said, "but the man was Diamond Jim Brady."

Burke told the Judiciary Committee that Senator Thompson had had him arrange a meeting with John B. Stanchfield, Mr. Shonta's attorney, so the letters could be burned with due ceremony. This was done, Burke said, and the letters were burned in a fireplace in the apartment of a Mr. Pepperman of the Interborough legal staff.

The matter of the mysterious letters was explained by Senator Thompson at the end of the hearing. He declared that they really were not letters at all, but notes made by Parley Morse, an accountant for the Public Service investigating committee, during a talk which he had had with Mrs. Shonta and her daughter.

"They were burned by Mr. Quackenbush of the Interborough and myself," he said. "These notes had nothing to do with my investigation. I never saw them. They concerned domestic matters and were burned on the advice of Frank Moss, counsel for the investigating committee."

Sought to Raise \$15,000.

Burke told the committee also that at one time Senator Thompson and three other men were trying to raise \$15,000 to start a venture in the city, and that he had asked Burke whether he could get the money.

"I went to see Judge Beardsley of counsel for the Edison company," said Burke, "but he said, 'I wouldn't lend Thompson \$15,000 if I think I also talked to Mr. Stanchfield about it, but whenever I did talk to them they gave me the gate.'"

When Burke first went on the stand to-day he made a speech to the members of the committee, in which he declared that he could prove his "absolute credibility," and that he had recommendations from Sheriff District Attorneys, Supreme Court Justices and all the Mayors and village presidents of the five boroughs of the Hudson River.

"Why did you get them all?" asked Senator Burdick.

"I didn't wait until this investigation started,"

In his speech Burke also said: "While I was an officer of the Aqueduct police force I brought about the

TREATY OUTLINED; GERMANS CALLED APRIL 25; FRANCE ASSURED AID; RHINELAND NEUTRAL; REPARATION MINIMUM SET AT \$25,000,000,000

BERLIN TROOPS FIRE ON MOBS

Many Killed in Effort to Stop Traffic in Stolen Goods.

MUNICH IN A TURMOIL Red Guards and Soldiers Loyal to Government Fight in Streets.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, April 14.—Many persons were killed or wounded in the center of Berlin at noon to-day during a collision between troops and street vendors. The troops fired a fusillade against the vendors.

This district was strongly cordoned by the Alexander regiment with a view to suppress traffic in stolen goods and the vendors forcibly opposed their removal.

The district is still strictly cordoned and trams are deflected from it.

In spite of adverse votes by the Independent Socialists, the Soviet Congress adopted today the resolution sponsored by the Majority Socialists for the incorporation of every ounce of national economic energy into a nationwide Soviet system which will culminate in a national workers' chamber representative of all crafts, arts, professions and industries. The owners and workers in all branches of production are to be organized, artists, journalists, preachers and physicians, as well as manual workers. The National Council will then elect delegates to the workers' chamber, which will supplement the National Assembly and definitely establish a two chamber system in the National Legislature.

Heavy Fighting in Munich.

The latest news received here is to the effect that the Communists in Munich have not yet been mastered, but that heavy fighting is raging in the streets of Munich between Red Guards and troops loyal to the Government.

The Central Railway Station, the post office and telegraph office and several other buildings again are in the hands of the Communists, who used heavy mine throwers in their capture. Several persons have been killed or wounded.

Earlier advice reported that the whole of Bavaria, with the exception of Hof, had been regained by the Hoffman Government, which provisionally remains at Bamberg.

On Sunday, according to despatches to the Lokal-Anzeiger, armed soldiers drove through the streets of Munich cheering for the Soviet. They were dragged out of their cars and roughly handled. Railway stations and post telegraph and other Government buildings fell into the hands of the Government without resistance.

A report from Third Army headquarters at Munich says that the garrison has established a military dictatorship in support of the Hoffman Ministry, which the Soviet regime seeks to oust from office. Action to recover the capital from Soviet forces is progressing favorably.

Dr. Adolf Lapp, who was appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the Soviet Cabinet on April 9, has been placed in an insane asylum, according to report.

Krupp Strike Reported Ended.

The strike of bank employees and metal workers here continues. It is reported from Essen that the strike of the Krupp employees has ended. New disorders are reported from Gletwits, Silesia, where the coal miners are striking against the inadequate food supply.

Four persons have been arrested in Dresden on suspicion of having had a part in the murder of We Minister Neuring on Saturday. The Communist demonstration held in Dresden Sunday was a complete failure, according to the Saxon capital press.

In the Zwickau and Lagau mining districts of Saxony 90 per cent of the miners have voted against a continuation of the strike.

A Dresden despatch to the Vossische Zeitung says that an assault by Soviet forces on the citadel in the Neusudau section of the city, on the right bank of the Elbe, is expected. Frontier troops and soldiers from Pirna, eleven miles

Prince Joachim Hopes to Emigrate to U. S.

By the Associated Press. GENEVA, April 14.—The former Prince Joachim of the Hohenzollern family, hopes to emigrate to America after peace is signed, according to report. Joachim, who is the youngest son of the former German Emperor, has arrived here from Berlin and expresses his intention of remaining in Switzerland until after the peace settlement.

The Hohenzollerns have just bought a large estate near Lugano, where the former Emperor eventually hopes to reside in exile.

\$5,000,000,000 DUE IN 2 YEARS

Germany Gets 80 Years to Pay \$10,000,000,000 More, and Remainder Later.

ISSUE OF BONDS PLANNED Commission to Decide Terms of Last Instalment and Fix Other Damages.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, April 14.—One hundred billion gold marks (approximately \$25,000,000,000 under the normal rate of exchange) is the amount Germany must pay the allied and associated governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented.

This is the final and definite conclusion, which has been reduced to writing after weeks of negotiation which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. The payment of 100,000,000,000 gold marks (\$25,000,000,000) is to be divided into three distinct amounts as follows:

First—Twenty billion marks (\$5,000,000,000) within two years without interest.

Second—Forty billion marks (\$10,000,000,000) during thirty years, beginning in 1921, with a sinking fund beginning in 1923. This fund will draw interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent, from 1921 to 1923 and 5 per cent, after 1923.

Third—Forty billion marks (\$10,000,000,000) when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

These three payments of twenty, forty and forty billions bring the total to 100,000,000,000 gold marks.

Beyond this total the commission is empowered to fix anything further that may be required to cover Germany's indebtedness.

Will Collect to Utmost.

"In other words," concluded the eminent American authority who framed the terms and furnished the foregoing summary, "a commission is set up with power to collect from Germany to the utmost of her capacity to pay, within the limitation of her indebtedness."

It is in the gold mark that all payments are expressed in the final terms. This excludes depreciated paper marks and fixes the standard of payment in gold. The gold mark is worth about the same as the English shilling, and before the war was quoted at 22.52 American cents.

The allotment of the 100,000,000,000 marks among the allied and associated Powers has not yet been finally decided, but a tentative arrangement makes the allotment of France about 55 per cent, of the total; Great Britain's allotment between 20 and 30 per cent, and the allotment of the United States between 2 and 5 per cent.

The text of the opening clause of the terms whereby Germany is held generally responsible reads substantially as follows:

"The allied and associated Powers affirm and Germany admits responsibility for all losses and damages of the allied and associated Governments and their nationals from the unjustified warfare waged by the enemy's fourteen points, and the allied and associated Governments."

Then follows a provision for the Commission on Payments and extended details of the operations of the commission.

Authoritative Statement.

In view of the fluctuations through which the negotiations have passed, an authoritative statement was obtained today concerning the final terms of the settlement. This sums up the conditions as follows:

Germany is at the outset held generally responsible for losses and damages in accordance with the President's fourteen points, and the allied response at the time the armistice was concluded. To determine the extent of the payment under this responsibility a commission is set up to take testimony, assemble data and arrange all details of the payments from the enemy and distribution among the allied and associated Powers.

In some quarters it is asserted that Premier Lloyd George of England, alarmed at the defeat of the Coalition candidate in the by-election in Central Hull last week, is responsible for the change. The Echo de Paris says the British Premier advocated the revamping of the reparation plan.

MINERS BACK SANKEY REPORT.

Improved Condition for Labor Wins British Workers.

LONDON, April 14.—The vote of the miners on the report of the Sankey commission regarding improved conditions of labor as adopted by the Government has been completed and shows a large majority in favor of acceptance.

The final vote stood: For acceptance, 429,500; against acceptance, 49,490.

Wilson Says Main Issues Are Ready for Germans; Adriatic Problem Next

By the Associated Press. PARIS, April 14.—President Wilson issued a statement to-night in behalf of the Council of Four of the Peace Conference as follows:

"In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled in the peace with Germany have been brought so near a complete solution that they can now quickly be put through the final process of drafting, those who have been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise that the German plenipotentiaries be invited to meet the representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on the 28th of April.

"This does not mean that the many other questions connected with the general peace settlement will be interrupted or that their consideration, which has long been under way, will be retarded. On the contrary, it is expected that rapid progress will now be made with these questions, so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement.

"It is hoped that the questions most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic questions, can now be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic questions will be given for the time precedence over other questions and pressed by continual study to their final stage.

"The settlements that belong especially to the treaty with Germany will, in this way, be got out of the way at the same time that all other settlements are being brought to a complete formulation. It is realized that, though this process must be followed, all the questions of the present great settlement are parts of a single whole."

PARIS, April 14.—President Wilson, speaking yesterday with the correspondent of the Temps with reference to the work of the Peace Conference, said:

"I have to-day good hope. The most complicated questions now are solved. Under these conditions I hope that a satisfactory solution will be reached pretty soon."

Peace Document of 150,000 Words Includes League of Nations.

CLEMENCEAU PLEASSED Germany Demilitarized to Line 30 Miles East of the Rhine.

REPORT OF PLEDGE BY U. S. Paris Newspapers' Represent America as Offering Protection of Our Navy.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. PARIS, April 14.—The Council of Four virtually has finished work on the peace treaty and the Germans will be called to Versailles to receive it on April 25.

To overcome the remaining objections of France Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson gave assurances to Premier Clemenceau that they would support France in case of need. The terms under which Premier Clemenceau agreed to President Wilson's proposals include a demilitarized Rhineland, extending thirty miles on the right bank, instead of Marshal Foch holding the river, as he demanded. This seems to have been the last hurdle.

The French Premier received these assurances to-day, the exact nature of them exciting great speculation. Premier Clemenceau probably will announce the terms in a Chamber speech. The French Premier, after calling upon President Wilson and Col. House, expressed satisfaction with the terms. He was represented as being very happy. This naturally increases interest in the nature of the promise the President seems to have made.

Naval Protection Hinted.

As President Wilson would have no right under the Constitution to promise either troops or warships without the consent of the Senate, and as the President has inviolated against alliances here, few believe he can have gone further than to point out that America always would maintain a great navy, on which France naturally could rely in the event Germany attacked her. The newspapers represented America and Great Britain as agreeing to supply naval protection to France.

President Wilson's assurances may bring up an interesting controversy involving the question of his authority.

The first treaty will deal only with Germany, the treaties with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey to follow later, probably within a week. The Big Four is now discussing procedure, and there is still an inclination toward the plan of having the leaders meet with them and then allow the Germans to refer the terms to the Weimar Assembly.

Document of 150,000 Words.

Experts here place the length of the treaty at 150,000 words, which will make it the longest document of the kind ever drawn. The military and naval terms comprise 12,000 words, economic terms the same, 12,000 words, and the League of Nations 6,000.

The boundary terms and the preamble are not included in this estimate.

The German delegates will require several days to go over the treaty before taking it back to Germany, and it is not expected that they will return with it before the middle of May.

President Wilson invited Frank Hitchcock, Postmaster-General in the Taft Cabinet and formerly chairman of the Republican National Committee, to call to-day to thank him for the help he gave in getting the league covenant into the treaty, particularly the Monroe clause. Col. House also will convey his thanks to Mr. Hitchcock.

The President is represented here as having converted Mr. Hitchcock to the league idea, while Mr. Hitchcock's friends say it was he who converted the President to the Monroe clause and other changes. At any rate the President made a great show of thanking him to-day.

WILSON TAKES UP ADRIATIC PROBLEM Confers With Orlando Over Disposal of Fiume.

PARIS, April 14.—The Council of Four did not meet this morning. Instead President Wilson had a long conference with Premier Orlando and other Italian leaders on the Adriatic problem, one of the last vital questions remaining to be discussed by the council.

President Wilson and Premier Orlando

Wilson's Intervention Asked.

It was also revealed at last night's meeting that the national officials of the Amalgamated had appealed to President Wilson to intervene against a strike through the War Labor Board or some other federal agency. P. J. O'Brien, repudiated the meeting a cable sent yesterday to President Wilson by James Vanhey, general counsel of the Amalgamated. It was in part as follows:

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Letter From Mayor Is Read.

Chairman O'Brien jumped into the breach, however, with the Mayor's letter. "We have a letter from the executive head of our great city," he said, "We cannot afford to ignore it. In fact, we must not ignore it. We want the people with us, and if we call a strike to-night we will not be keeping faith with the public."

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DISORDERS IN ITALY DUE TO BOLSHEVISTS

Military Assembled in Turin to Head Off Strikes.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Rumors of an impending strike in Turin are reported to-day in official Italian advice to the State Department. There are indications that the Bolshevik influence is being of the situation here to-day. The strike of the Fiat workers has been found on walls and houses. Extra police and 500 carabinieri are in the city and the authorities are reported to have the situation well in hand.

Italian officials here said the industrial and economic situation throughout the country is extremely grave. Unless Italy gets coal at once, they said, and in sufficient quantities for her industrial plants and railways, operations will have to cease. The country's normal requirements of 300,000 tons a month from Great Britain have not been forthcoming, less than 400,000 tons having been received during March, and even less during April.

Four thousand dock workers are idle at Genoa, according to cable despatches, while only one steamship is at that port discharging coal, where workers are capable of unloading 1,500 tons daily. At Naples only two steamships are discharging coal, while there are nine berths for coal traffic.

MILAN, April 13 (delayed).—There was considerable disorder in which a number of persons were injured during a meeting of Socialists here to-day. The meeting had proceeded in an orderly manner until an anarchist orator addressed the gathering. The police intervened, the demonstrators stoned the policemen and compelled them to take refuge in a neighboring house, which was besieged by the mob. Carabinieri and cavalry several times charged the crowd and a number of persons on both sides were wounded.

Walsh Quits Trade Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Acceptance of the resignation of John Walsh of Washington, Wis., chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, effective to-day, is announced.

RAINBOW DIVISION IS Grateful to "Sun" Fund

BOYS OF THE 168th Infantry back in Camp Merritt send along letters to say that they received a large amount of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes from THE SUN Tobacco Fund which were very much appreciated.

Read other letters from soldiers still abroad on page 6.

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LLOYD GEORGE RETURNS HOME

Premier Arrives in London to Find Actions at Peace Table Distrusted.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, April 14.—Confusion, distrust and doubt face Lloyd George, who returned from Paris to-night, to attempt to clear up the political situation, which is looked upon here as a difficult task.

It is a foregone conclusion in many quarters that the Premier as usual will swing his hesitating supporters back into line, but this time it is apparent that the plain men and women of the country are the ones who doubt the Premier's intentions.

The voice of the people is making the politicians uneasy, for which reason the Premier's statement Wednesday must not only appease the politicians, but satisfy the people that the peace delegates have been acting toward a settlement in accord with home demands.

Faces Difficult Task.

England demands, first, full indemnities; second, no peace with Lenin, and third, punishment of the Kaiser. If the Premier satisfies the country that these matters will be settled in accordance with his promises his victory is assured, but a compromise of any sort will inevitably add to his difficulties, and perhaps require his return again before peace is signed.

So far as the work of the new Parliament is concerned the people are satisfied when everything is considered. The reactions shown in recent bye-elections are held to be merely superficial, and the Government has every right to refer the critics to the work accomplished in the last three months.

In the first place the new Parliament has broken all records for achievement, no previous parliament having passed so many measures of first rate importance in such short time. The health, housing, transport and land bills are assured of being placed on the statute books. The coalition Government will be able to point to these bills as justification for its existence.

Labor Action Upheld.

The Government's success in dealing with labor disputes met with wide approval and if Premier Lloyd George had only to stand on domestic issues he would receive greater support than ever has been accorded a Premier.

But after four years of struggle Britishers are taking the war settlement in terrible earnest. They have fixed in mind one or two big issues upon which they are unwilling to concede in the slightest degree. During the last few weeks, because of the secrecy surrounding events at Paris, a great mass of doubts and mistrust has come into being, and that is what is called Premier Lloyd George post haste homeward.

Even his severest critics praise the Premier for his decision to break silence and let the people know whether there

GERMANS WILL NOT YIELD SAAR

Government Decides to Refuse Plebiscite on Rule of Territory.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, April 14.—The German Government is firmly resolved to refuse to discuss at the Peace Congress the future allegiance of the Saar territory, according to a Berlin news agency on what it terms competent authority. The Government will "resolutely reject any proposal to treat the Saar territory from the Empire by means of a general plebiscite."

By the Associated Press. PARIS, April 14.—In discussion of the question of the disposal of the Saar Valley, all the French newspapers assert that the mines will become the absolute property of France, which will police the region and which will be administered by a sort of directorate under the auspices of the League of Nations.

This directorate will consist of one inhabitant of the Saar region, one Frenchman and three nominees of the league. The regime, it is said, will last for fifteen years, when a plebiscite will be held, and in the event that the inhabitants elect to return to Germany that nation will be obliged to buy back the mines, paying in gold. To carry out this task would be no mean undertaking, say the commentators, especially those of the Echo de Paris and Le Journal who declare it to be simply a repetition of the Tanager regime, which they say has been seen to be the equivalent of "not complete inertia."

The Midi to-day expressed the belief that the Allies have already indicated to the Germans the final peace terms of the Entente and have received from Philipp Scheidemann, the German Chancellor, an assurance that the conditions will be accepted.

COUNCIL SETTLES RHINE FRONTIER Demilitarization of Both Banks Provided For.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, April 14.—It was stated in authoritative quarters to-night that a satisfactory agreement had been reached on the question of the Rhine frontier, thus removing the last of the main obstacles in the way to the peace treaty with Germany.

The agreement is believed to include complete demilitarization of both banks of the Rhine extending twenty-five miles east of the river and throughout the German sections along the west bank, in which there will be no fortifications, no troops and no conscription.

SECRETARY BAKER AT BREST. Met by Gen. Pershing and Proceeds at Once to Paris.

BREST, April 14.—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, arrived at Brest at 7 o'clock this evening on board the American transport Leviathan from New York, and left an hour later for Paris.

Mr. Baker was received at the Quay by Gen. Pershing. A large number of American troops were lined up in honor of the Secretary of War.

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